

CPC**COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION****H01C****RESISTORS****NOTE**

In this subclass, the term "adjustable" means mechanically adjustable.

Variable resistors, the value of which is changed non-mechanically, e.g. by voltage or temperature, are classified in group [H01C 7/00](#).

H01C 1/00**Details**[H01C 1/01](#)

- . Mounting; Supporting

[H01C 1/012](#)

- .. the base extending along and imparting rigidity or reinforcement to the resistive element ([H01C 1/016](#) takes precedence; the resistive element being formed in two or more coils or loops as a spiral, helical or toroidal winding [H01C 3/18](#), [H01C 3/20](#); the resistive element being formed as one or more layers or coatings on a base [H01C 7/00](#))

[H01C 1/014](#)

- .. the resistor being suspended between and being supported by two supporting sections ([H01C 1/016](#) takes precedence)

[H01C 1/016](#)

- .. with compensation for resistor expansion or contraction

[H01C 1/02](#)

- . Housing; Enclosing; Embedding; Filling the housing or enclosure

[H01C 1/022](#)

- .. the housing or enclosure being openable or separable from the resistive element

[H01C 1/024](#)

- .. the housing or enclosure being hermetically sealed ([H01C 1/028](#), [H01C 1/032](#), [H01C 1/034](#) take precedence)

[H01C 1/026](#)

- ... with gaseous or vacuum spacing between the resistive element and the housing or casing

[H01C 1/028](#)

- .. the resistive element being embedded in insulation with outer enclosing sheath

[H01C 1/03](#)

- ... with powdered insulation

[H01C 1/032](#)

- .. plural layers surrounding the resistive element ([H01C 1/028](#) takes precedence)

[H01C 1/034](#)

- .. the housing or enclosure being formed as coating or mold without outer sheath ([H01C 1/032](#) takes precedence)

[H01C 1/036](#)

- ... on wound resistive element

[H01C 1/04](#)

- . Arrangements of distinguishing marks, e.g. colour coding

[H01C 1/06](#)

- . Electrostatic or electromagnetic shielding arrangements

[H01C 1/08](#)

- . Cooling, heating or ventilating arrangements

[H01C 1/082](#)

- .. using forced fluid flow

[H01C 1/084](#)

- .. using self-cooling, e.g. fins, heat sinks

[H01C 1/12](#)

- . Arrangements of current collectors

- H01C 1/125 . . of fluid contacts
- H01C 1/14 . . Terminals or tapping points {or electrodes} specially adapted for resistors (in general [H01R](#)); Arrangements of terminals or tapping points {or electrodes} on resistors
- H01C 1/1406 . . {Terminals or electrodes formed on resistive elements having positive temperature coefficient}
- H01C 1/1413 . . {Terminals or electrodes formed on resistive elements having negative temperature coefficient}
- H01C 1/142 . . the terminals or tapping points being coated on the resistive element
- H01C 1/144 . . the terminals or tapping points being welded or soldered
- H01C 1/146 . . the resistive element surrounding the terminal
- H01C 1/148 . . the terminals embracing or surrounding the resistive element ([H01C 1/142](#) takes precedence)
- H01C 1/16 . . Resistor networks not otherwise provided for
- H01C 3/00** **Non-adjustable metal resistors made of wire or ribbon, e.g. coiled, woven or formed as grids**
- H01C 3/005 . . {Metallic glasses therefor}
- H01C 3/02 . . arranged or constructed for reducing self-induction, capacitance or variation with frequency
- H01C 3/04 . . Iron-filament ballast resistors; Other resistors having variable temperature coefficient
- H01C 3/06 . . Flexible or folding resistors, whereby such a resistor can be looped or collapsed upon itself
- H01C 3/08 . . Dimension or characteristic of resistive element changing gradually or in discrete steps from one terminal to another
- H01C 3/10 . . the resistive element having zig-zag or sinusoidal configuration
- H01C 3/12 . . Lying in one plane
- H01C 3/14 . . the resistive element being formed in two or more coils or loops continuously wound as a spiral, helical or toroidal winding ([H01C 3/02](#) to [H01C 3/12](#) take precedence)
- H01C 3/16 . . including two or more distinct wound elements or two or more winding patterns
- H01C 3/18 . . wound on a flat or ribbon base ([H01C 3/16](#) takes precedence)
- H01C 3/20 . . wound on cylindrical or prismatic base ([H01C 3/16](#) takes precedence)
- H01C 7/00** **Non-adjustable resistors formed as one or more layers or coatings; Non-adjustable resistors made from powdered conducting material or powdered semi-conducting material with or without insulating material (consisting of loose powdered or granular material [H01C 8/00](#); { measuring deformation in a solid state using the change in resistance formed by printed-circuit technique [G01B 7/20](#); insulating materials [H01B 3/00](#); passive thin-film or thick-film semiconductor or solid state devices [H01L 27/00](#); resistors without a potential-jump or surface barrier specially adapted for integrated circuits, details thereof, multistep manufacturing processes therefor [H01L 28/20](#); resistors with a potential-jump barrier or surface barrier, e.g. field effect resistors [H01L 29/00](#);**

semiconductor devices sensitive to electro-magnetic or corpuscular radiation, e.g. photoresistors, [H01L 31/00](#); devices using superconductivity [H01L 39/00](#); devices using galvanomagnetic or similar magnetic effects, e.g. magnetic-field-controlled resistors, [H01L 43/00](#); solid state devices for rectifying, amplifying, oscillating or switching without a potential-jump barrier or surface barrier [H01L 45/00](#); bulk negative resistance effect devices [H01L 47/00](#); { ohmic resistance heating [H05B 3/00](#); printed circuits [H05K](#)) [[m1112](#)]

- [H01C 7/001](#) . {Mass resistors}
- [H01C 7/003](#) . {Thick film resistors}
- [H01C 7/005](#) .. {Polymer thick films}
- [H01C 7/006](#) . {Thin film resistors}
- [H01C 7/008](#) . {Thermistors ([H01C 7/02](#) to [H01C 7/06](#) take precedence)}
- [H01C 7/02](#) . having positive temperature coefficient {(ceramics [C04B](#))}
- [H01C 7/021](#) .. {formed as one or more layers or coatings}
- [H01C 7/022](#) .. {mainly consisting of non-metallic substances ([H01C 7/021](#) takes precedence)}
- [H01C 7/023](#) ... {containing oxides or oxidic compounds, e.g. ferrites}
- [H01C 7/025](#) {Perowskites, e.g. titanates}
- [H01C 7/026](#) {Vanadium oxides or oxidic compounds, e.g. VOx}
- [H01C 7/027](#) .. {consisting of conducting or semi-conducting material dispersed in a non-conductive organic material}
- [H01C 7/028](#) .. {consisting of organic substances}
- [H01C 7/04](#) . having negative temperature coefficient {(thermometers using resistive elements [G01K 7/16](#))}
- [H01C 7/041](#) .. {formed as one or more layers or coatings}
- [H01C 7/042](#) .. {mainly consisting of inorganic non-metallic substances ([H01C 7/041](#) takes precedence)}

NOTE

In groups [H01C 7/043](#) to [H01C 7/049](#), in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place

- [H01C 7/043](#) ... {Oxides or oxidic compounds}
- [H01C 7/044](#) {Zinc or cadmium oxide}
- [H01C 7/045](#) {Perowskites, e.g. titanates}
- [H01C 7/046](#) {Iron oxides or ferrites}
- [H01C 7/047](#) {Vanadium oxides or oxidic compounds, e.g. VOx}
- [H01C 7/048](#) ... {Carbon or carbides}
- [H01C 7/049](#) .. {mainly consisting of organic or organo-metal substances ([H01C 7/041](#) takes precedence)}
- [H01C 7/06](#) . including means to minimise changes in resistance with changes in temperature

- H01C 7/10 . voltage responsive, i.e. varistors
- H01C 7/1006 . . {Thick film varistors}
- H01C 7/1013 . . {Thin film varistors}
- H01C 7/102 . . Varistor boundary, e.g. surface layers ([H01C 7/12](#) takes precedence)
- H01C 7/105 . . Varistor cores ([H01C 7/12](#) takes precedence)
- H01C 7/108 . . . Metal oxide
- H01C 7/112 ZnO type
- H01C 7/115 Titanium dioxide- or titanate type
- H01C 7/118 . . . Carbide, e.g. SiC type
- H01C 7/12 . . Overvoltage protection resistors {(series resistors structurally associated with spark gaps [H01T 1/16](#))}
- H01C 7/123 . . . {Arrangements for improving potential distribution}
- H01C 7/126 . . . {Means for protecting against excessive pressure or for disconnecting in case of failure}

- H01C 7/13 . current responsive

NOTE

Groups [H01C 7/02](#) to [H01C 7/13](#) take precedence over groups [H01C 7/18](#) to [H01C 7/22](#).

- H01C 7/18 . comprising a plurality of layers stacked between terminals
- H01C 7/20 . the resistive layer or coating being tapered
- H01C 7/22 . Elongated resistive element being bent or curved, e.g. sinusoidal, helical

H01C 8/00 Non-adjustable resistors consisting of loose powdered or granular conducting, or powdered or granular semi-conducting material

- H01C 8/02 . Coherers or like imperfect resistors for detecting electromagnetic waves
- H01C 8/04 . Overvoltage protection resistors; Arresters

H01C 10/00 Adjustable resistors

- H01C 10/005 . {Surface mountable, e.g. chip trimmer potentiometer}
- H01C 10/02 . Liquid resistors
- H01C 10/025 . . {Electrochemical variable resistors (trimming resistors by electrolytic treatment [H01C 17/2412](#), [H01C 17/262](#))}
- H01C 10/04 . with specified mathematical relationship between movement of resistor actuating means and value of resistance, other than direct proportional relationship
- H01C 10/06 . adjustable by short-circuiting different amounts of the resistive element

- H01C 10/08 . . with intervening conducting structure between the resistive element and the short-circuiting means, e.g. taps
 - H01C 10/10 . adjustable by mechanical pressure of force
 - H01C 10/103 . . {by using means responding to magnetic or electric fields, e.g. by addition of magnetisable or piezoelectric particles to the resistive material, or by an electromagnetic actuator}
 - H01C 10/106 . . {on resistive material dispersed in an elastic material ([H01C 10/103](#) and [H01C 10/12](#) take precedence; for electric switches **H01H 1/02B**)}
 - H01C 10/12 . . by changing surface pressure between resistive masses or resistive and conductive masses, e.g. pile type
 - H01C 10/14 . adjustable by auxiliary driving means
 - H01C 10/16 . including plural resistive elements
 - H01C 10/18 . . including coarse and fine resistive elements
 - H01C 10/20 . . Contact structure or movable resistive elements being ganged
 - H01C 10/22 . resistive element dimensions changing gradually in one direction, e.g. tapered resistive element ([H01C 10/04](#) takes precedence)
 - H01C 10/23 . resistive element dimensions changing in a series of discrete, progressive steps
 - H01C 10/24 . the contact moving along turns of a helical resistive element, or vice versa
 - H01C 10/26 . resistive element moving ([H01C 10/16](#), [H01C 10/24](#) take precedence)
- NOTE**
- Groups [H01C 10/02](#) to [H01C 10/26](#) take precedence over groups [H01C 10/28](#) to [H01C 10/50](#).
- H01C 10/28 . the contact rocking or rolling along resistive element or taps
 - H01C 10/30 . the contact sliding along resistive element
 - H01C 10/301 . . {consisting of a wire wound resistor}
 - H01C 10/303 . . . {the resistor being coated, e.g. lubricated, conductive plastic coated, i.e. hybrid potentiometer}
 - H01C 10/305 . . {consisting of a thick film}
 - H01C 10/306 . . . {Polymer thick film, i.e. PTF}
 - H01C 10/308 . . {consisting of a thin film}
 - H01C 10/32 . . the contact moving in an arcuate path
 - H01C 10/34 . . . the contact or the associated conducting structure riding on collector formed as a ring or portion thereof
 - H01C 10/345 {the collector and resistive track being situated in 2 parallel planes}
 - H01C 10/36 . . . structurally combined with switching arrangements
 - H01C 10/363 {by axial movement of the spindle, e.g. pull-push switch ([H01C 10/366](#) takes precedence)}
 - H01C 10/366 {using an electromagnetic actuator}

- H01C 10/38 . . the contact moving along a straight path
- H01C 10/40 . . . screw operated
- H01C 10/42 the contact bridging and sliding along resistive element and parallel conducting bar or collector
- H01C 10/44 . . . the contact bridging and sliding along resistive element and parallel conducting bar or collector ([H01C 10/42 takes precedence](#))
- H01C 10/46 . Arrangements of fixed resistors with intervening connectors, e.g. taps ([H01C 10/28](#), [H01C 10/30 take precedence](#))
- H01C 10/48 . . including contact movable in an arcuate path
- H01C 10/50 . structurally combined with switching arrangements ([H01C 10/36 takes precedence](#))
- H01C 11/00 Non-adjustable liquid resistors**
- H01C 13/00 Resistors not provided for elsewhere**
- H01C 13/02 . Structural combinations of resistors ([impedance networks per se H03H](#))
- H01C 17/00 Apparatus or processes specially adapted for manufacturing resistors (providing fillings for housings or enclosures [H01C 1/02](#); reducing insulation surrounding a resistor to powder [H01C 1/03](#); manufacture of thermally variable resistors [H01C 7/02](#), [H01C 7/04](#))**
- H01C 17/003 . {using lithography, e.g. photolithography ([lithographic compositions and processing in general G03F](#))}
- H01C 17/006 . {adapted for manufacturing resistor chips}
- H01C 17/02 . adapted for manufacturing resistors with envelope or housing
- H01C 17/04 . adapted for winding the resistive element
- H01C 17/06 . adapted for coating resistive material on a base
- H01C 17/065 . . by thick film techniques, e.g. serigraphy
- H01C 17/06506 . . . {Precursor compositions therefor, e.g. pastes, inks, glass frits}
- H01C 17/06513 {characterised by the resistive component}
- H01C 17/0652 {containing carbon or carbides}
- H01C 17/06526 {composed of metals}
- H01C 17/06533 {composed of oxides}
- H01C 17/0654 {Oxides of the platinum group}
- H01C 17/06546 {Oxides of zinc or cadmium}
- H01C 17/06553 {composed of a combination of metals and oxides}
- H01C 17/0656 {composed of silicides ([H01C 17/0652 takes precedence](#))}
- H01C 17/06566 {composed of borides ([H01C 17/0652 takes precedence](#))}
- H01C 17/06573 {characterised by the permanent binder}
- H01C 17/0658 {composed of inorganic material}

H01C 17/06586	.....	{composed of organic material}
H01C 17/06593	....	{characterised by the temporary binder}
H01C 17/07	..	by resistor foil bonding, e.g. cladding
H01C 17/075	..	by thin film techniques {(H01C 17/20 takes precedence)}
H01C 17/08	...	by vapour deposition
H01C 17/10	...	by flame spraying
H01C 17/12	...	by sputtering
H01C 17/14	...	by chemical deposition
H01C 17/16	....	using electric current
H01C 17/18	....	without using electric current
H01C 17/20	..	by pyrolytic processes
H01C 17/22	.	adapted for trimming
H01C 17/23	..	by opening or closing resistor geometric tracks of predetermined resistive values, {e.g. snapistors}
H01C 17/232	..	Adjusting the temperature coefficient; Adjusting value of resistance by adjusting temperature coefficient of resistance
H01C 17/235	..	Initial adjustment of potentiometer parts for calibration
H01C 17/24	..	by removing or adding resistive material (H01C 17/23, H01C 17/232, H01C 17/235 take precedence)
H01C 17/2404	...	{by charged particle impact e.g. by electron or ion beam milling, sputtering, plasma etching}
H01C 17/2408	...	{by pulsed voltage erosion, e.g. spark erosion}
H01C 17/2412	...	{by electrolytic treatment e.g. electroplating (for anodic oxydation H01C 17/262)}
H01C 17/2416	...	{by chemical etching}
H01C 17/242	...	by laser {(trimming by laser in general B23K 26/0003)}
H01C 17/245	...	by mechanical means, e.g. sand blasting, cutting, ultrasonic treatment
H01C 17/26	..	by converting resistive material
H01C 17/262	...	{by electrolytic treatment, e.g. anodic oxydation}
H01C 17/265	...	{by chemical or thermal treatment, e.g. oxydation, reduction, annealing (etching H01C 17/2416)}
H01C 17/267	....	{by passage of voltage pulses or electric current}
H01C 17/28	.	adapted for applying terminals
H01C 17/281	..	{by thick film techniques}
H01C 17/283	...	{Precursor compositions therefor, e.g. pastes, inks, glass frits}
H01C 17/285	....	{applied to zinc or cadmium oxide resistors}
H01C 17/286	....	{applied to TiO2 or titanate resistors}
H01C 17/288	..	{by thin film techniques}
H01C 17/30	.	adapted for baking